

WINNIPEG

<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Postal Code</u>
Rt. Rev. Barry Valentine	Anglican Church of Rupert's Land	66 St. Cross St.	Winnipeg, Man.	R2W 3X8
Jack Willis	Bestlands Group Ltd.	1001 Bestland Bldg. 191 Pioneer Ave. P.O. Box 772	Winnipeg, Man.	R3C 2L4
D. Pimlott	CARC			
R.N. Roteliuk	Central Plains Inc.	20 - 3rd St. N.E.	Portage la Prairie, Man.	
W.M. Norrie	City of Winnipeg		Winnipeg, Man.	
Sister Francis Bonokoski	Congregation of our Lady of the Mission	72 University Cres.	Winnipeg, Man.	
R.F. Hill	Dominion Malting Ltd.	953, 167 Lombard Ave.	Winnipeg, Man.	R3B 0V3
Mr. Kenneth C. Emberley		387 Truro Street	Winnipeg, Man.	R3J 2A5
Austin Rathke	Greater Winnipeg Gas Company	265 Notre Dame Avenue	Winnipeg, Man.	R3B 1N9
Marvin Haave	Inter-Cultural Development Education Assoc. Inc.	P.O. Box 32, Station "C"	Winnipeg, Man.	R3M 3S3
Mr. Siegfried Kuehn		525 Deniset St.	Winnipeg, Man.	
P.S. Young	Ladco Company Limited	150-50 Lakewood Blvd.	Winnipeg, Man.	R2J 2M7
John Mackenzie				
Allen Lansdown	Manitoba Environmental Coun.	Box 139, 139 Tuxedo	Winnipeg, Man.	R3N 0H6



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WINNIPEG

<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Postal Code</u>
Ahab Spence	Manitoba Indian Brotherhood		Winnipeg, Man.	
Mr. Head	Manitoba Métis and Non-Status Indians			
Karen Johnson	Manitoba Naturalists Society	Room 214, 190 Rupert	Winnipeg, Man.	R3B 0N2
Mariam Nixon			Winnipeg, Man.	
Roy Johnstone	Prairie Environmental Defense League	56 - 40 Osborne St.	Winnipeg, Man.	
Dr. Wm. J. Close	Social Action Committee Fort Garry United Church	113, Univ. Centre, Univ. of Manitoba	Winnipeg, Man.	R3T 2N2
Henry Spence				
Fr. Bryan Teixeira	St. John Bosco Centre	87 Isabel Street	Winnipeg, Man.	R3A 1E8
Prof. John Ryan	Dept. of Geography	U. of Winnipeg	Winnipeg, Man.	
Norman L. Cogan	Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce	700-177 Lombard Ave.	Winnipeg, Man.	R3B 0W7
Brent Stearns	Wpg. Civil Liberties Assoc.	143 Buxton Rd.	Winnipeg, Man.	R3T 0H2

Of the twenty-four briefs presented to the Inquiry in Winnipeg, seven supported the earliest possible commencement of a Mackenzie Valley pipeline.

Consistent with church organizations in other communities, the five such organizations in Winnipeg called for a moratorium long enough to settle land claims, provide safeguards to the environment and institute energy conservation programs.

In a brief submission, the Manitoba Naturalist Society called for a land-use plan for the region prior to development; recommended that a gas pipeline must not be the sole determinant of an energy corridor, and that the strictest possible environmental protection measures must be instituted.

Leading the way in support of the pipeline, the Greater Winnipeg Gas Company told the Inquiry that in 1974, it had to cease adding to its 120,00 customers in the Winnipeg area. Austin Rathke, Greater Winnipeg President, said that these shortages will continue until frontier gas is brought on-stream. He added that cutting off exports just won't work. He warned that terms and conditions which were too strong, could delay the much-needed gas, and he said that Canada must give the highest priority and support to the Arctic Gas project.

Using many of the same facts and figures, representatives of the City of Winnipeg, and the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce told the Inquiry that the frontier gas must be brought on stream as quickly as possible. Individual gas users in the Winnipeg area, including Dominion Heating, Bestlands Group, Central Plains Incorporated and the Ladco Company all supported the rapid delivery of the frontier gas.

Several times during the western portion of the southern hearings, the Commissioner emphasized that the federal government must be given credit for the Inquiry. In answer to some criticism of the motivations of the federal government in establishing the Inquiry, he strongly noted that the government had not only funded the Inquiry itself, but all the major participants, except for the Applicants. In a particularly emotional speech, in Winnipeg, the Judge also called on all parties present at the Inquiry to listen to each other's views. The comment came after strong heckling of industry briefs.



MANITOBA NATURALISTS SOCIETY

C 406

Phone 943-9029 Room 214-190 Rupert Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. R3B 0N2

BRIEF BY THE MANITOBA NATURALISTS SOCIETY TO THE MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY--WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, May 20, 1976

Mr. Commissioner:

The Manitoba Naturalists Society, a volunteer organization interested in natural history, is grateful for the opportunity to present this brief outlining our views regarding the proposed Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline.

Our Society has several objectives. Chief among them are the fostering of an awareness and appreciation of the natural environment and the preservation of undisturbed natural areas for future generations. This presentation is in support of these objectives on a national scale.

If it is ultimately demonstrated that a gas pipeline is necessary, we would urge the implementation of the following recommendations:

One: That a land use plan be developed for the region under consideration before construction of any pipeline, gas processing plants, or other developments are permitted in the Mackenzie Valley, Mackenzie Delta, northern Yukon, and Beaufort Sea regions. Such a land use plan should incorporate land claims settlement agreed to in advance of any development between the native people and the federal government. It would designate areas best suited for various kinds of development and those best suited for the preservation of existing ecosystems or natural landscape units.

We consider such a land use plan vital in order to avoid the same mistakes in the North which were made 100 years ago here in the West.

In the West, the explorers, settlers, and railway interests perceived the prairies as vast, unending and inexhaustible. Bison grazed, Indians hunted, the prairies bloomed and migrating passenger pigeons darkened the skies. Now the passenger pigeon is extinct, bison occur only in small captive herds, and most of the prairie has disappeared under the plough. Canada still does not have a grasslands national park or preserve. Even if one is now established, it will contain only marginal remnants, not the miles of rolling prairie once found in the West.

As it was with the West, the North now, too, is seen as vast, unending, and inexhaustible. Our Society hopes that we as a nation have finally learned from the past. We, at least, are no longer willing to settle for a captive herd of caribou and a tame flock of snow geese in Assiniboine Zoo as our legacy from the North. We want healthy areas set aside, of sufficient size to contain each of the major northern landscape units with self-sustaining populations of their plant and animal communities. Such areas must be inviolate--no development must be allowed. The areas to be affected by the proposed pipeline are unique in the diversity of northern plant and animal communities which they support. Rather than see intensive development of this area, we recommend instead protected status for the northern Yukon and much of the Mackenzie Delta.

Two: That if a gas pipeline is built, it not be the sole determinant of an energy/transportation corridor across the northern Yukon and Mackenzie Delta. Evidence for and against the construction of a gas pipeline has been presented to this commission in exhaustive detail. While a case can be made for

the necessity of a gas pipeline, most testimony has opposed the broader energy/transportation corridor. If the gas pipeline route will "set" such a potential oil pipeline, road, etc. route; we are even more vehemently against its construction.

The gas pipeline could only be acceptable to our Society if it does not determine such a corridor. In order to ensure that it will not do so, we would want a commitment to this principle from the federal government and the remainder of the area closed to any further development and zoned as an inviolate area in the land use plan.

Three: That if a gas pipeline is built, the strictest environmental standards be drafted and enforced during its construction. The commission has heard detailed testimony regarding specific recommendations for achieving environmental protection and regulating pipeline construction. Since we, as a Society, lack the resources and knowledge for making such detailed evaluations and suggestions, we wish to urge that strict standards be drafted and enforced. Construction must not be permitted until effective project controls and contingency plans are available and until there is an effective mechanism to enforce them.

In conclusion, we congratulate the federal government for setting a new standard in public involvement and participation in the decision on a major issue--one which will effect the entire country, not just the North. We hope that the government has learned from these hearings and that similar public participation will be encouraged in decisions on other such major issues affecting the land and people of Canada.

Presented by Dr. K. L. Johnson, President

Submission

to the

MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Prepared By

THE WINNIPEG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

May 20, 1976

SUBMISSION TO THE MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

The Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce is an association of 3,054 member representatives in 1,236 firms that is broadly representative of the business and professional communities in the city of Winnipeg. Of these 1,236 member firms, slightly over 90% of them employ less than 100 individuals. The Chamber has over the years sought to promote the common good of the citizens of Winnipeg in particular and of Manitoba and Canada in general. It is not always totally concerned with just the practical aspects of a situation since it is made up of individuals who feel a responsibility to address themselves to those concerns which affect the citizens of this community and the province in which it is situated.

In light of its representative background, The Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce welcomes this opportunity to appear before the Berger inquiry which has been given a mandate by the Government of Canada to bring out various viewpoints of concerned parties with respect to the social, environmental and economic impact regionally, of the construction, operation and subsequent abandonment of the proposed pipeline in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories as well as to inquire into and report upon the terms and conditions that should be imposed in respect of any right of way that might be granted across crown lands for the purposes of the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

The City of Winnipeg is a large user of natural gas for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes. Although this province is fortunate in that it is well endowed with rivers that provide excellent hydro generating sites, hydro electric power only provides 18% of our energy needs. The balance of our energy demand is supplied by coal, natural gas and oil - most of which is imported into the province. Manitoba has no coal or gas resources and only a small declining production of oil. Our supply of oil and natural gas which comprises 50% and 30% respectively of Manitoba's energy requirements, is therefore dependent on the dwindling supplies of the Western Canada basin.

In spite of continued development of our remaining hydro sites, the consideration of a nuclear electrical generating program, as well as examination of other areas of new technology, projections of energy demand indicate that Manitoba will still be dependent on petroleum for approximately 50% of its energy needs by 1990 because of the inability of hydro generated electricity to meet the demand and because of the long lead time needed to develop nuclear generated electricity.

The dependency of the city on natural gas was brought sharply into focus in 1974 when Winnipeg suffered a temporary curtailment of additional natural gas supply. House building programs were disrupted, commercial projects delayed and industry was required to switch to alternate fuels at substantial cost. While industry is receiving some natural gas supplies, there is still not an adequate supply to provide for sustained commercial growth. At the present time there is not a shortage of natural gas which would seriously affect new housing construction. However it is not possible to forecast the extent to which this area will ultimately be affected. All levels of government and many sectors of the community such as The Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce are working on long range planning. A secure, usable supply of energy is an integral part of any planning process and this in turn bears directly upon the ability to create the new jobs over the next fifteen years that are necessary to absorb those entering the work force for the first time.

It is clear from the recent study by the federal government entitled "An Energy Strategy for Canada" that this country is approaching a crisis of supply in the foreseeable future and that by 1990, new technology such as solar energy, or tide generated power would add up to only 1% of the total primary energy demand in this country. Without the ability to tap the substantial supplies from Canada's frontier areas, the economic impact of such a situation, in our view, would be critical for the country - certainly for Manitoba and Winnipeg and an energy weak south would ultimately affect the people in the north who, in many ways, are as dependent upon a healthy economy as the rest of Canada.

The Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce therefore hopes that the committee will recommend the construction of a gas pipeline that will ensure security of supply of the most economical gas possible and in the earliest delivery possible; that all due consideration be given to the problems of the northern people in those territories this development takes place by protecting their way of life to as great a degree as possible. We hope that the well being of 23 million Canadians will be carefully considered while seeking to protect the interests of approximately 31,000 people living in northern areas. Recognition should be given to the fact that no development ever takes place without some modification of the environment. In this decision as well as others, there must be a way to achieve a proper balance between environmental change and the overall economic advantage of all Canadians.

The Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce wishes to thank the Berger Inquiry for the opportunity to present these opinions today.

Respectfully submitted

N.L. Coghlan, President

W.W. Draper, Secretary
and General Manager

Approved by Council
The Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce
May 18, 1976

CH11

Manitoba Environmental Council Box 139, 139 Tuxedo Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3N 0H6

Our file: 618.6.13S



FIRST FOLD

SUBMISSION

TO: MACKENZIE VALLEY

PIPELINE INQUIRY

Mr. Justice Berger, Commissioner

WINNIPEG HEARING

76 05 20

FROM: Manitoba Environmental Council

Box 139, 139 Tuxedo Avenue

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

INTRODUCTION

The Manitoba Environmental Council, an advisory organization to the Manitoba Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management, and I as its past Chairman, are grateful to have the opportunity to present our views today on the subject of the construction of a MacKenzie Valley gas pipeline and more generally on the ramifications of oil and gas exploration and development in Canada's North.

This brief was prepared by the Energy Committee of the Manitoba Environmental Council. Unfortunately, time constraints permitted only the acceptance in principle by the Council.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST

The Manitoba Environmental Council is an advisory citizens organization to the Hon. Sidney Green, the Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management, for the purpose of identifying, collecting, and presenting information on environmental issues, problems, and priorities. It is a legally-constituted body under the Clean Environment Act and has clear authority to react or respond on any matter concerning the environment.

In addition to its advisory role, the Council has a public role. Under the auspices of this public role the Council has conducted seminars on many topics ranging from population, to nuclear energy, to rural land use. It has published studies on a number of

topics and it has presented briefs to inquiries, commissions, and hearings both in the United States and Canada.

Members of the Council are appointed by the Minister and are drawn from various sectors of the Province of Manitoba, both rural and urban. The Council's membership currently comprises a total of 82; 44 are individual members and there is one member each from a total of 38 organizations. Members of the Council are drawn from a wide variety of disciplines and occupations and include mathematicians, meteorologists, engineers, biologists, geologists, physicians, geographers, barristers, consultants, professors, economists, broadcasters, news editors, teachers, librarians, naturalists, farmers and housewives.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The Manitoba Environmental Council is concerned about the cumulative effects of northern petroleum exploration and development on Canada's energy policies. We recognize that your terms of reference are to examine the environmental, economic, and social consequences of the proposed pipeline and associated developments on the Yukon and Northwest Territories, but in our view these are closely related to Canada's energy policies.

It is our view that Canadian energy policy should be

directed more towards the conservation of energy and the development of alternate renewable forms of energy such as solar, wind, and biomass than towards increasing exploration and development of frontier petroleum resources particularly in the North. We are concerned that if petroleum exploration and development is given priority by the Canadian government and if vast quantities of money are channelled towards multi-billion dollar projects such as the MacKenzie Valley gas pipeline in the short-term, there may be a shortage of investment dollars and expertise for research and development programs aimed at reducing energy demand and substituting the use of renewable energy sources for the use of petroleum. Thus, we may be contributing towards the consumption-exploration cycle rather than making a real attempt towards reversing the direction of traditional energy policies in Canada.

We deem the next decade to be a critical one - one in which we should make a concentrated effort towards reducing our energy demand. We believe that our existing conventional natural gas reserves, if properly managed, will be sufficient for at least this 10-year period. Recent National Energy Board estimates place conventional proven gas reserves at 53 trillion cubic feet compared to the current domestic consumption of 1.3 trillion cubic feet per year*. This indicates to us that we have time as an ally - time in which to change the emphasis from exploration and development of frontier gas resources to the development of conservation and alternate energy programs. We

* Sci. Council Canada, 1975. Canada's energy opportunities. p. 19.

would like to make it clear that we are not advocating a complete curtailment of frontier exploration and development; rather we are urging a shift in emphasis in Canadian energy policy towards reducing energy demand - a shift which, in our view, should become more viable as the rate of exploration and development of frontier petroleum resources is slowed down.

There is another pervasive reason for deferring construction of a MacKenzie Valley gas pipeline - there are presently insufficient gas reserves in the MacKenzie Delta to justify, in a Canadian context, the construction of a MacKenzie pipeline. Recent estimates place proven reserves in the Delta at 3 trillion cubic feet and probable reserves at 6.5 trillion cubic feet - far from the minimum threshold necessary to justify a pipeline. Yet the Canadian government is facing strong pressures to make a quick decision on this issue - pressures that, in our opinion, are being applied by U.S. petroleum interests who are anxious to move Alaskan gas through Canada.

We believe a compromise can be reached on this issue - a compromise that would allow Canada to exploit the gas reserves in the MacKenzie Delta if and when it is ready and also allow transportation of Alaskan gas southwards along a route which would have less impact than the prime route being proposed by Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Limited. While we are not in a position to recommend how Alaskan gas should be transported to southern U.S. markets, one route which we feel

should be more closely examined is the "Fairbanks Corridor" - a corridor which parallels the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline in Alaska and then follows the Alaska Highway through the Yukon. The Fairbanks Corridor would avoid the environmentally and socially sensitive areas along the northern Yukon coastal plain, the Old Crow flats area, the MacKenzie Delta, and the MacKenzie Valley. Testimony before the Inquiry has indicated the Fairbanks Corridor would be less damaging to the Porcupine caribou herd, that it would pass through an area where wildlife had already been disturbed and had adapted to disturbances, that it offers the least threat to archaeological resources, and that it would not cross areas in dispute due to the native land claims issues. In addition, the State of Alaska in testimony before this Inquiry has gone on record as favouring the Fairbanks route as it would result in preserving the North Slope as a wildlife area and would make maximum use of already disturbed transportation corridors. The Manitoba Environmental Council concurs with this preliminary evidence which indicates the Fairbanks Corridor seems to have less environmental and social impacts than the prime route proposed by C.A.G.P.L. We therefore recommend that no Alaskan gas be transported through Canada via a corridor through either the Yukon Coastal Plain, the Old Crow flats, the MacKenzie Delta, or the MacKenzie Valley. Further, we recommend that the Fairbanks Corridor and other alternate routes for the transportation of Alaskan gas southward be comprehensively studied.

If Canada determines that MacKenzie Delta gas is needed at some point in the future after substantial efforts have been made to reduce energy consumption and develop alternate energy sources and if there are sufficient gas reserves in the MacKenzie Delta to justify transportation of this gas, then a pipeline could be built to bring MacKenzie Delta gas to southern markets. At that time the decision could be made, after a comprehensive evaluation of alternatives, whether this gas should be transported via an all-Canadian MacKenzie Valley pipeline or whether a lateral should be built from the Delta to link with a pipeline carrying Alaskan gas south.

In summary, the Manitoba Environmental Council recommends that a pipeline to transport MacKenzie Delta gas to southern Canadian markets be deferred until that gas is required in southern Canada and until the threshold level of proven reserves have been discovered in the Delta. Further, we recommend that if this pipeline is eventually given approval, it should be built according to the conditions specified in the remainder of our submission.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

The exploration, development, and transportation of MacKenzie Delta gas will have significant socio-economic consequences for the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Here is a summary of our concerns in this regard.

1. Since native peoples of the Northwest Territories are presently seeking to establish their claims on lands they have traditionally inhabited, the question of native land claims should be settled to the satisfaction of both native groups and the Canadian government before pipeline developments proceed in those lands under contention. To do otherwise would, in all likelihood, result in bitterness and conflict and would perpetuate traditional southern policies and attitudes towards northern peoples and resources. The Manitoba Environmental Council therefore recommends that the land claims of the Dené and Inuit of the Northwest Territories be settled to the satisfaction of both native groups and the Canadian government before any pipeline developments proceed in those lands under contention.

2. The western Arctic is currently experiencing an unprecedented increase in ongoing and proposed land-use activities including transportation corridors, pipeline corridors, petroleum exploitation activities, and development of service facilities such as airstrips and communication sites. Many of these activities are or will be in conflict with native peoples traditional hunting, trapping, and fishing areas and with areas that should be set aside as wilderness areas, ecological reserves, and parks. This points to the urgent need for the initiation of a compre-

hensive land-use-planning process in the western Arctic and for the completion of a land-use plan before any pipeline development proceeds. The Manitoba Environmental Council therefore recommends that a land-use plan for the western Arctic be completed before any pipeline development proceeds.

3. The development of a pipeline and its associated support services will increase the inflow of labour from the South. Although a considerable part of this inflow of labour will be controlled by the pipeline companies, there will be others attracted by high wages. This inflow of labour will inevitably lead to adverse social consequences in northern communities and will contribute to local inflation in these communities - consequences which can be anticipated by examining the effects on Alaska's communities caused by construction of the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline. In the longer term, this influx of southern workers may result in changes in the ethnic mixture with the proportion of non-natives becoming larger.

4. The expansion of opportunities for wage employment will inevitably lead to significant increases in the proportion of local incomes of residents of the Territories being generated by wages. This will cause lifestyle changes which could

result in some small communities experiencing decreases in population and a deteriorating quality of life. It will also accelerate the decline of traditional activities (hunting, trapping, and fishing) which have already declined during recent decades. Since pipeline and related activities will provide for cash availability, trapping may be more strongly affected than other traditional activities because its main rationale is the acquisition of income. Hunting and fishing may continue to be important much longer than trapping.

5. Pipeline development and the resultant increase in oil and gas exploration activities may damage habitats of highly sensitive northern ecosystems where many natives support their lifestyles and cultures and obtain physical sustenance from the land and sea. A recent example of an activity which concerns us is the decision by the Canadian government to allow Dome Petroleum to conduct offshore drilling in the Beaufort Sea. To paraphrase testimony given to this Inquiry at the Old Crow community hearings, we can only concur with the view that "if the natives sincerely believe that development will adversely effect their land and thus their lifestyles, then for all intents and purposes it will.....".

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

In our opinion, the major environmental implications of the

proposed pipeline will not result from the environmental effects of the pipeline itself but rather from its role as the first step in northern development -- development that may well have severe consequences in terms of both short- and long-term destruction of alteration of the northern environment. However, in our testimony today, I would like to summarize our environmental concerns in terms of pipeline development.

1. Detrimental effects on terrain may include such factors as slope instability, ground subsidence, frost heave, and drainage disruption.
2. Vegetation will be destroyed for the pipeline R.O.W., compressor stations, borrow sites, etc. In addition, pipeline development may increase the potential for forest fires.
3. Ecological reserves, such as IBP sites, may be disrupted and archaeological resources may be destroyed. The latter is particularly serious unless the opportunity for archaeological surveys and research is utilized and unless an adequate archaeological salvage plan is implemented.
4. Effects on key species of mammals such as grizzly bear, wolverine, polar bear, whale, wolf and muskox, may occur in areas in close proximity to the pipeline. Also effects

on the Porcupine and Bluenose caribou herds may occur, depending on which of the proposed or alternate pipeline routes is chosen.

5. Effects on bird populations may occur due to habitat destruction, pollution, and direct mortality. The pipeline could disrupt staging and nesting of swans, geese, and ducks along the route.

6. Anticipated impacts of the pipeline on fish and fish habitats include such factors as increased human access to fishing sites (e.g. an increase in sport fishing), increased siltation, reduced oxygen levels, and the possible addition of toxic chemicals to fish habitats.

7. The above environmental impacts of the pipeline will be reduced if strict environmental controls are enforced on all construction activities. These controls should include the strict enforcement of existing environmental legislation, the formulation and strict enforcement of an environmental code placing restrictions and prohibitions on all project activities, and the designation of a structure so that government agencies can effectively monitor, supervise, and control all pipeline development activities. The Manitoba Environmental Council therefore recommends that an environmental code be formulated before pipeline development proceeds.

Further, we recommend that a mechanism be established to effectively monitor, supervise, and control all pipeline development activities and to strictly enforce existing environmental legislation and an environmental code.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A summary of our recommendations concludes our submission.

The Manitoba Environmental Council recommends that:

1. No Alaskan gas be transported through Canada via a corridor through either the Yukon Coastal Plain, the Old Crow flats, the MacKenzie Delta or the MacKenzie Valley.
2. The Fairbanks Corridor and other alternate routes for the transportation of Alaskan gas southward be comprehensively studied.
3. A pipeline to transport MacKenzie Delta gas to southern Canadian markets be deferred until that gas is required in southern Canada and until the threshold level of proven reserves have been discovered in the Delta.
4. If this pipeline is eventually given approval, it should be built according to the following conditions:

a) The land claims of the Dene and Inuit should be settled to the satisfaction of both native groups and the Canadian government before any pipeline developments proceed in those lands under contention.

b) A land-use plan for the western Arctic should be completed before any pipeline development proceeds.

c) An environmental code should be formulated before pipeline development proceeds.

d) A mechanism should be established to effectively monitor, supervise, and control all pipeline development activities and to strictly enforce existing environmental legislation and an environmental code.

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J. J. Kelcher for

Presented by Allen M. Lansdown,
Past-Chairman.

DB & OK/pc

SUBMISSION TO MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

Greater Winnipeg Gas Company in reply to the invitation extended in the Notice of Hearing of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry to be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba on the 20th day of May, 1976 makes this submission.

Greater Winnipeg is a company incorporated in the Province of Manitoba with its head office in Winnipeg. It is a gas distribution utility operating in and around Winnipeg and supplies natural gas for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes to more than 128,000 customers in this area. All such gas so distributed and sold is supplied from Canadian gas fields.

Greater Winnipeg understands that this Inquiry has been established to recommend terms and conditions which may be embodied in the granting of a right-of-way across Crown lands for the purpose of the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. Greater Winnipeg is concerned with and has an interest in the above-mentioned hearings to the extent that the recommendations rendered could have a direct influence on the cost and timing for delivery of Mackenzie Delta gas to the Canadian market thereby affecting the availability to Greater Winnipeg of adequate supplies of natural gas to serve its present and future market requirements.

The dominant reason for an Arctic Gas pipeline is to provide much needed natural gas supplies for domestic use from the yet untapped Mackenzie Delta region. It is a well documented fact that the supply and deliverability of natural gas from presently producing areas is and will continue to be insufficient to meet the needs of the attached Canadian and export market. In our own distribution area as early as 1974 Greater Winnipeg found it necessary to cease adding customers, including residential customers, to its system because of the non-availability of additional gas supplies. This situation has been somewhat ameliorated, at least for the short term, through purchases of supplies directly from producers and through gas storage and redelivery arrangements. However, on the long-term basis there is a problem. On a Canada-wide scale the National Energy Board concluded, after hearings held in 1974 and 1975 that:

"the current inability of supply to meet all requirements for Canadian natural gas (licensed exports plus growing domestic demand), is likely to continue at least until supplies from the Frontier areas become available.

Without substantial supplies from Canada's Frontier areas, growing domestic requirements could not be satisfied beyond 1984 even if all exports were diverted to domestic markets as required. Without substantial further development of the conventional producing areas they (that is, the domestic markets) could not be satisfied beyond 1979 even with exports diverted to domestic markets as required to meet domestic deficiencies."

From these observations two points become very clear.

Firstly, the long-term domestic supply problem is very real. Secondly, this problem cannot be resolved by simply diverting to the Canadian market supplies now being exported or by accelerating deliveries of Alberta gas. On the other hand, presently discovered Mackenzie Delta reserves are adequate to effect a significant increase in the deliverability of gas supplies to the Canadian market. With continued exploration, the chances for the discovery of further Delta gas reserves are excellent. It is mandatory that a pipeline system be constructed to make available these Mackenzie Delta supplies to the Canadian market.

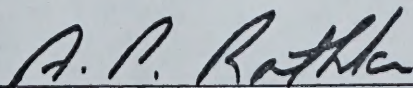
Greater Winnipeg recognizes the necessity and importance of terms and conditions which might be imposed on a developer of such an Arctic pipeline in order to ensure the protection of the environment, society and economy of the north. However, we caution that these terms and conditions must be reasonable and constructive. For example, unreasonable terms that call for delays in the start of construction could cost Canadians the opportunity of building a pipeline to transport both Alaskan and Mackenzie Delta gas. By by-passing this opportunity Canada would lose the advantage of minimizing unit costs for the delivery of their own gas as well as lose the potential of earning substantial foreign exchange revenues. Unnecessarily restrictive regulations for monitoring construction work could stretch out the construction period delaying the arrival of Delta gas to Canadian markets and increasing project costs. Unrealistic restrictions on the manner in which the pipeline is to be built and operated could undermine the overall feasibility as to whether such a pipeline can be built at all. We, therefore, urge that in the drafting of terms and conditions, a proper balance be struck between precautionary measures taken to minimize any adverse effects an Arctic pipeline may have on the north land and its people and the expediency with which Arctic supplies are required for all Canadians.

In conclusion, Greater Winnipeg believes that the highest priority must be placed on an Arctic pipeline system which will make Mackenzie Delta gas supplies available to Canadian markets at the earliest possible date. In this regard, Greater Winnipeg is supporting Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline Ltd. in its application before the National Energy Board for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to construct a pipeline and connected works. It is our belief that this application has the greatest probability of being economically and environmentally feasible sooner than any other. Furthermore, Greater Winnipeg believes that such a pipeline will be good for all Canadians. For the people of the north an Arctic pipeline offers the opportunity to strengthen and diversify their economy through fair and equitable resolution of land claims and through the creation of long-term employment. For the people of the south an Arctic pipeline will provide access to new supplies to heat our homes and fuel our industries.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

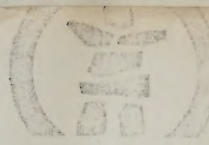
Dated at Winnipeg in Manitoba, this 12th day of May, 1976.

GREATER WINNIPEG GAS COMPANY

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "A. P. Rathke", is written over a horizontal line.

President

MEMORANDUM


Arctic Gas

Date May 17, 19 76

To H. W. Macdonell Location _____

From D. G. Gibson Location _____

Subject Berger Southern Hearings

As you are aware, the pro-pipelines formed a small part (three out of 58) of the submissions made to the Vancouver Southern Hearing. Mr. Horte and Alex Hemstock made statements which seemed to have been well received. Jim Harvie appeared on a Vancouver radio show on Thursday morning and apparently at least 80% of the callers in were pro-pipeline.

Calgary submissions were more balanced and, as discussed, we felt that the C.P.A., Carl Nickle and the Petroleum Industry Committee on the Employment of Northern Natives could advance our position as well or better than we could.

I am sending to Dave Smith copies of all of the submissions which were distributed to us.

General comments:

1. There is a shockingly large number of church groups who have picked up the "no pipeline before ..." position and appear to be calling for a moratorium on development until the claims are settled.
2. While several of the NWT Brotherhood officials have previously suggested violence as a threat to settle the land claims, a new twist was put on this in Calgary where several witnesses suggested that the pipeline passes close to their reserves in Alberta and if their brethren in the North did not get justice then they could slow things down. Also the American Indian Movement made submissions in Vancouver and Calgary. I understand that AIM is well versed in demonstrations, etc. (e.g. Wounded Knee).
3. I attach a statement made by Bob Blair at the end of the Calgary session. As this could be construed as a response to the Nickles or C.P.A. briefs, I did not raise an objection to this statement at the Hearing, although I did complain to Hollingsworth, so he may feel that he owes us one when we stretch the rules a bit. It is interesting to note that Foothills is using 1982 as a delivery date for Delta gas.

4. During the course of a submission made by a bargaining firm based in Fort Simpson and apparently owned by natives, the point was made that the majority of the natives in the Valley felt the pipeline should proceed quickly. Berger took this opportunity to explain that during all of the Northern Community Hearings, most of the natives had stated that the pipeline should not proceed until the land claims were settled. He stated that in some communities all of the adult male and female residents made submissions to him. In short, he stated that he was going to have to take the views of the natives expressed directly to him over the barge operators' views that the natives were shy in stating their positions.

With respect to the balance of the hearings, we are still playing it by ear, although the following preparation is under way:

1. Jim Harvie will be prepared to respond to any comments which are raised in Edmonton, Regina or Winnipeg.
2. I have not had a chance to talk to Bud Hollands myself, but have asked Dave Smith to have Bud Hollands prepare a 5 - 10 minute statement on employment, training and socio-economic matters if required at one of the eastern Canadian hearings. MONTREAL
~~OTTAWA~~
3. Dave is also preparing some material which Mr. Wilder might give in the last day of the Toronto sitting. TORONTO
4. With respect to Ottawa, I believe it would be appropriate to have Vern deal with gas supply and balance of payments. I know that Bob Page of the Committee for an Independent Canada will be there, so we may wish to take him on there. I trust Dave and Vern will have some more thoughts on this. OTTAWA
5. Dave Smith feels that we should also give some response on the balance of payments argument in Halifax and is preparing some material. Also, Randy Gossen will be available to comment along the same lines as Alex Hemstock did in Vancouver. HALIFAX

I will be calling you later on in the week.

:em
attch.

D. J. Gibson / em.

Signed in Mr. Gibson's absence.

ccs: V. L. Horte
P. Genest, Q.C.
F. T. Hollands
A. E. Gray
T. D. Smith

